THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IX., N°. 458. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859. Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re Michael Doyle *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

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FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. • 28my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a General Agency & Commission Business at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

Mr. Adolph Vogel is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.
30jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having closed their Mercantile business at this place, and intending to leave in about a fortnight, request all persons Indebted to them to make settlement of their accounts and that all Claims against them may be sent in for payment.

Kumoo Hajee Yacoob Sons & Co.
7my Shanghai, 29th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER LEVY will sign my name by procuration, from this date.

J. W. LEWIS.
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the Underwriters and Marine Insurance Offices of Bremen.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late George Smith, and of Mr. Benjamin Gott Kinnear, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Archibald Ranken, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Broughall in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Richards & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. Franz Knoop is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* Current Accounts can be opened on which no Commission will be charged, or interest allowed.

For Shroffing, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

Interest

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 { per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the London Joint Stock Bank, and the Agencies in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

Woollen Goods selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

Cotton Goods of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

American Drills and Sheetings, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
H. T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
T. H. Thonson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck. *Madras*, or
John Ritchie. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE ex "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & Cie.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

Tables shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London. (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. Loureiro.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

Fogg & Co.; Hall & Holtz;

and

Kupferschmid & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

BOOKS ON SALE.

at H. Fogg & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
Shanghae.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	Tls.2.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,...........	2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,".........	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,.....................	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,........	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison,.................	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ...	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0

FOR SALE,

At the North-China Herald Office,

BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.
Account Books.
Paper of all sizes, ruled and plain.
Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes.
Music Books.
Wax, Tape, Wafers, &c., &c.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE House and Godowns lately occupied by Messrs. Siemssen & Co. For particulars apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. Thorne, Brothers & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. Cramptons, Hanbury & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. Salabelle & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

Tae-hing. 泰典

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

Church Street near Park & Fives Court Lanes.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,

From Canton.

LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.

For Sale.

Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *viâ* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

Price 1 Mex: Dollar per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. McEwen & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the* 1st *May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.

NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
at unusually low prices.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, and SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Insolvent Estate of R. A. Brine & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 4 *per cent*, will be paid on the Claims filed in this Office against the above Estate. Applications and Receipts to be addressed "H. B. M.'s Consul" with "R. A. Brine & Co.'s Estate" in the corner.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. B. M. Consul.
British Consulate,
Shanghae, 3d May, 1859. 14my

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Bonus Year.

SPECIAL attention is directed to the advantage of joining the Company *on or before 25th May* 1859, as the Second Division of Profits will take place at that date.

The Fund to be Divided will be the Profits which have arisen on the business of the Company since *25th May* 1854, when the last Division took place.

To entitle parties to Participate in the Division, proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Branch Offices or Agents at Home or Abroad, *on or before 25th May* 1859.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present Income is *Ninety-five Thousand Pounds Sterling per annum.*

Subscribed Capital—*One Million Sterling.*

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

Agencies in all the Colonies, where Premiums are received and Claims settled. 21my

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents of the *Fire Insurance Company of Dresden.*

Wm: PUSTAU & Co.
2jy Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which Thomas Samuel Rawson, William Wemyss Ker, William Paterson, and Henry Minchin Simons, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires *on the 30th instant.*

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after *the 1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.
tf Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

TUSCAN STATUETTES AND VASES IN ALABASTER.

THE undersigned has just received from Italy a small Consignment of Statuettes and Vases; if the workmanship of the samples should please the Community of Shanghai, he will be happy to execute orders, according to design, for Columns, Fountains, Statues and every description of work in Marble or Alabaster.

C. VEROLI.
Hongkong Dispensary.
14my Shanghai, 5th May, 1859.

LOTTERY.

200 Shares, at 10 Taels each.

First Prize. — Self-acting Orchestrion, by "Imhoff." 6 Barrels. Playing Operatic Music, Polkas, &c.
Second Prize.—French self-acting Organ. 10 Barrels. Playing National Airs, &c.
Third Prize.—12 Air Musical Box.—"Nicole Frères."
Fourth Prize.—12 Air Musical Box.
Fifth Prize.—6 Air Musical Box.—"Nicole Frères."
Sixth Prize.—8 Air Musical Box.
Seventh Prize.—8 Air Musical Box.
Eighth Prize.—Superior Concertina.—"Wheatstone."

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d May, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Mar. 10	Singapore, ...	April 17
Bombay, ...	Apr. 1	Hongkong, ...	April 27
Calcutta, ...	—	New York......	Feby. 26
Galle, ...	Apr. 7		

Mail of 26th March from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Last year it was received on 12th, per *Yang-tsze* and 15th per *Aden.*

Latest dates in England from China,—

		Received per post
Hongkong, Jan. 15	*viâ* Marseilles,..	Mar. 1
Shanghai, „ 6	*viâ* Southampton,	„ 7

MARRIED.

At Byculla, Bombay, on Monday, the 14th March, by the Revd. M. Solomon, Joseph Isaac Reuben, eldest son of Isaac Reuben, Esq., China Merchant, to Miss Furrah, eldest daughter of Mr. Abraham Nathan of the Custom House.

At Paddington, Mar. 3d, William Gunston, second son of Thomas Howell, Esq., of Clapham to Helen Sophia, elder daughter of the late Rev. Charles Frederic Baldwin, m.a., of Hampton, Middlesex.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 6th May, 1859.		*Ending 6th May, 1858.*	
April,				
30,—	*Max.* 70	*Min.* 51	*Max.* —	*Min.* 53
May,				
1,—	„ 62	„ 53	„ 78	„ 59
2,—	„ 71	„ 50	„ 74	„ 62
3,—	„ 67	„ 53	„ 75	„ 56
4,—	„ 72	„ 58	„ 65	„ 54
5,—	„ 76	„ 58	„ 81	„ 58
6,—	„ 76	„ 64	„ —	„ 59

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday)

Exchange.—*On London*, Bank Bills 6m./s., 6s. 7½d. per Tl. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills 3 d/s., Rs. 307, 10 d/s., Rs. 308, per 100 Tls.

Opium.

	New, Tls.	*Malwa*	Old. Tls.
April 30,	450 —		455 *a* 460
May, 2,	445 —		470 —
3,	440 —		460 —
4,	440 —		460 —
5,	440 —		450 *a* 460
6,	442 *a* 445		468 —

	New, Tls.	*Patna*	Old. Tls.
April 30,	550 *a* 555		555 *a* 560
May, 2,	555 —		560 —
3,	545 —		560 —
4,	515 —		560 —
5,	560 —		555 —
6,	—	555 —	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—May 6th, *Nora*, (Br. schooner), Williams, from Japan, and *Welcome*, (Br. barque), Schwalky, from Japan.

Departed.—May 6th, *Van der Pam*, (Du. barque), Markus, for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. — Per *Formosa*, Messrs. Cobb, Cudie, Corio, Lorio, Harkort, Hoey, Mason, and J. Guvy.

Passengers per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, arrived and departed from Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Pekin*, 24th April, for Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Alexander, Miss Cole, Messrs. J. B. Haines, G. Stokes Middleton, Frazer, Eusden, Hare, Fletcher, McDonald, Annesley, J. Foreman, Jukes, Vyse, Favier, Portier, Cowan, and L. Fiquerido; for Shanghai, Mr. Cobb; for Manila, Messrs. J. F. Stirben, and Lutz, Dons Anastasio De Holfos and D. A. Morata.

Departed.—Per *Aden* 13th April, for Marseilles, Madame de Bourboulon, Mrs. MacKenzie, Messrs. John Jarvie, Wm. Cole, and G. Cooke; for Southampton, Mr. & Mrs. Bower and family, Messrs. Wm. Comstock, and Blackmore, Lieut Fishing, r.m.a., Capt. Watson, 47th b.n.i., and Quarter-Master Swaine, 2d Battalion Royals; for Alexandria, Mr. R. P. Dana, Mgr. Desfleches; for Bombay, Mr. F. H. Metta.

Per *Cadiz*, 24th April, for Singapore, Messrsr E. G. Cushman, and Charles M'Clelland,; fo. Alexandria, Messrs. Charles H. Glatz, John Wise, and R. C. Walker; for Marseilles, Captain Aleas, h.i.m.n., Messrs. R. R. Westall, and George P. de Silver; for Southampton, Dr. & Mrs. Dane and family, Hon. Chief Justice Hulme, Lieut. & Mrs. Harris and child, Major J. V. Cooke, r.m., Lieut. J. W. Scott, r.m., and Mr. J. Reeves.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
March 20.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Howell, Mrs. Elmstone and infant.

For Hongkong, Rev. J. C. Armistead, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Hogdson and child, Messrs. J. Moul Jr., Goddard, W. Green, J. Badenoch, Heard, and Heard Jr.

April 4.

For Shanghai, Miss Fothergill, and Mr. R. Goddard.

We may expect the London mail of 26th March on the 15th inst. by the P. & O Steamer, or earlier if a private boat brings it, as it is due in Hongkong to-morrow, the 8th. Last year it arrived on the 12th by the *Yang-tsze*, and 15th by the *Aden.*

The next outward mail is advertised to leave at day-light of the 15th.

The London mail of 10th March arrived per P. & O Steamer *Formosa* on Sunday the 1st. She also brought dates from Bombay, 1st,—Galle, 7th,—Singapore, 17th and Hongkong 27th ultimo.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 24th, per *Pekin*, a list of passengers will be found in the usual place.

From the Overland Summaries we take the following heads of intelligence by this mail.

An official article in the *Moniteur* disclaiming warlike designs on the part of the Emperor of the French has, to a great extent, restored confidence, although France, Austria and Sardinia continue their warlike preparations. It had been officially announced that France was ready to withdraw from Rome; Austria is willing to evacuate Rome but not the rest of Italy. Mr. Gladstone has returned from the Ionian Isles. The Neapolitan exiles, Poerio and others when on their passage, under transportation, to America compelled the Captain of the vessel to change his course and land them on British ground,—they were landed at Cork. Lord Hardinge has seceded from the Office of Secretary for War.

The *Straits Times Extra* of 16th April has the following paragraph:—

"We understand a telegram reached Alexandria, *viâ* Constantinople, with news from England up to the 14th, announcing the fall of the Derby Administration—they had resigned."

Bullion.—Per *Ripon*, from Southampton on 4th March,—

For Hongkong,............	£18,550
Shanghai, ...	£21,850

Government bills on Madras & Bengal, 6s. 2*d.*, on Bombay, 6s. 2¼*d.*

Consols for money 96⅛ *a* 96¼.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England in both Departments £19 884,032.

Bank Rate of discount 2½ per cent.

Bar Silver, 61⅞*d.*, per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, no quotation.

Tea—Firm. Common Congou, 1s. 1¼*d. a* 1s. 1½*d.*

Silk—Tsatlee 17*s.* 6*d. a* 22*s.* 6*d*, Taysaam 16*s. a* 19*s.*, Thrown 19*s.* 6*d. a* 21*s.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, *Lord of the Isles*, Feb. 27th, at London; 28th, *Joseph Fletcher*, at London. *Strathmore*, Mar. 4th, at Deal.

Departed.—For Shanghai, *Earl of South Esk*, (second report) Feb. 27th, from London; *Challenger*, Mar 7th, from Deal; 7th, *Cleveland*, from Shields; 8th, *Ballarat*, from Gravesend.

Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai, Mar. 25th, *Taymouth Castle*, for London; 28th, *Malay*, for New York; *Caravasius*, for London. For Shanghai, Mar. 27th, *Curishock*, (?) from New York.

The Honble. Fredk. W. Bruce, British Ambassador to Pekin, arrived at Hongkong in H. M. S. *Magicienne* on the 26th. His Excellency was expected to remain there until the arrival of the London mail of 26th March, and then leave for this port. His arrival here may therefore be looked for in the course of next week. Admiral Hope was expected at Hongkong on the 28th or 29th,—and will come up at the same time.

Mr. Bruce met Lord Elgin at Galle. His lordship had been up to Colombo and Kandy. Whilst journeying, with Mr. Oliphant, to visit some estates in the interior, the carriage broke down and they were compelled to walk a considerable distance in the sun. The consequence was that the Earl was attacked with fever, and unable to return to Galle by coach. The *Furious* was ordered to Colombo and conveyed the party back.

H. M. S. *Cruiser*, *Nimrod* and Gunboats *Haughty*, *Starling*, *Plover*, *Algerine* and *Forester* arrived in harbour on Monday last, they are to accompany the Embassy to the Peiho.

On the 2d instant H. M. S. *Actæon*, Commander Ward, left Woosung to commence her surveying labours on the coast of Korea and the Gulf of Tartary. We understand that the proposed plan of operation is as follows:—The *Actæon* proceeds in the first instance to Port Hamilton; thence through the Korean Strait to Chosan Harbour in Lat. 35° 2′ N., Long. 129° 7′ E., and from thence onward to Port Vladimir in Lat. 43° 55′ N., Long. 135° 28′ E.

From thence Northward to the parallel of 49° N. where the Russian surveys terminate and where ours are intended to begin. From this parallel the *Actæon* will work South, surveying the coasts on both sides of the Gulf of Tartary as she does so.

The Tender *Dove* shortly expected here from Hongkong will proceed to join the *Actæon* as soon as she arrives.

The *Actæon* will return to Shanghai either in September or December depending on the purport of dispatches expected from the Hydrographer in August.

Several Chinese Row-boats with, divers colored banners, are anchored in the Soochow creek just above Wills's bridge; all we can ascertain regarding them is that they declare themselves to be irregulars or "braves" come here to purchase guns to enable them to ascend the river Yangtsze and act against the Tai-pings. The authorities regard them with some suspicion as they have not produced any credentials from the high Officers at Soochow. The local mandarins have written to Soochow respecting them and in the meantime have stationed some police to watch their movements.

The Superintendent of Finances of this province has arrived in Shanghai and the Imperial High Commissioners are expected immediately.

PEKING.

We have received files of the *Peking Gazette* to the 9th ult. Our metropolitan contemporary is as usual profoundly dull. It is perfectly well known at the Capital that the *Gazette* is carefully scanned by outsiders, and we shall not therefore, be able to make discoveries in matters which the court sees fit to withhold. Among the questions that it seems loth to make public are such as refer to foreign relations. We are led to infer from the *Gazette* of the 4th ult. that those who are about revisiting Tientsin will find that the fortifications they were at such pains to demolish have been reconstructed and for the better. His Majesty directs a prince of the imperial clan to inspect the maritime defences at that port. We find also the provisional degradation of some unlucky officers, for tardiness in Commissary proceedings, remissness in apprehending robbers, and for a deficit in amount of taxes transmitted to the Capital, this last case was that of the governor of Hunan who sent up 86,000 taels instead of 96,000. Honors are freely conferred on liberal contributors to the treasury in Kiangsi; a prefecture in the province of Chihkiang has been conferred on (sold to?) a contributor (purchaser?) in this province; and some fighting men are annihilated—politically, by the vermilion pencil, for not allowing the thing to be done corporeally by the rebels. One officer is convicted of drawing dead-men's rations, another is punished for defective vigilance in allowing the escape of a prisoner, another asks a furlough on the ground that he has a sore foot (can't run?) The execution of a man is ordered for a murder growing out of an infraction of the rights of geomancy at a sepulture. Chang Kwoliang is reported as slaying severalbatches of those vivacious beings the Long-haired rebels: the emperor recognizes his services in that line, by bestowing on him a yellow jacket and a chariot. His Majesty is requested to bestow a name on a little fellow who has just been born into the clan imperial, in fine, the current of affairs glides on at the capital pretty much as of old.

NINGPO.

Adverting to the remarks in our last issue relative to affairs at Ningpo, we now learn that in consequence of representations made by H. M. Vice-Consul at Ningpo to Captain Shadwell relative to alleged irregularities committed by the schooner *Spec* of Ningpo, in levying contributions on Chinese craft; this schooner being under the orders of one "Austin;" H. M. S. *Cormorant* was ordered to proceed to Tinghae and other places in the Chusan group to make enquiries. The *Cormorant* proceeded on this service on April 14th returning on the 19th. During the cruize evidence was obtained of a most iniquitous system of robbery and extortion systematically practised by Austin and his confederates. Regular stations were found on shore with flags flying on poles, marked in Chinese characters the "Great English Public Company."

The Chinese, not only the authorities at Tinghae, but also the inhabitants at that place, Sin-kia-moon, and Poo-too were loud in their complaints against the exactions carried on by the agents of the company. The lorcha *Chusan* found at Tinghae having neither colours or papers of any kind on board, was seized and taken to Ningpo to be handed over to H. M.'s Consul.

The names of the parties captured in the lorcha, or on shore, and now detained in custody on board the *Cormorant* by the Consul's authority for trial, on charges prefered against them by the Chinese, are—

Samuel Austin,
Daniel Fergusson,
Wm. Lytham,
Joseph Serjin,
Herman Wardman,
Alex. Russell, and
Francisco Lopes.

Another fellow Phideas Clarke claiming to be an American was handed over to the custody of the U. S. Consul.

As the trials are still proceeding we abstain for the present from further comment.

We are also informed that independent representations have been made on this subject, a few days since, to H. M. Consul here, by the Taoutae of this place requesting that measures might be taken to suppress the irregularities committed by Austin and his associates in the neighbourhood of the Chusan Islands.

We trust that whatever be the result of the trials now pending on these charges, efficient measures will be taken by our authorities effectually to prevent these irregularities in future.

The "convoy system" so called, the cloak for these discreditable transactions, is becoming a regular nuisance and little better than organized piracy; we hope that our government will entirely suppress it, and no longer permit our good name to be disgraced by abuses perpetrated under cover of our flag.

THE NINGPO CHINESE HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Encouraged by your previous kindness, I venture to ask you to allow me to occupy a little more space in your columns, on the subject of the Ningpo Chinese Hospital.

Let us, stripping the question of all those considerations by which it has been merely complicated, consider the matter in all its simplicity.

The main question—the cause of all this discussion—is: Ought the hospital to be invested in the hands of Trustees, or ought it not? And, to decide this, there is only one question to be answered—Is the hospital a public institution, or is it not?

What I am now about to say is dictated by no wish to cast an imputation on Dr. Parker's motives in what he has done, but, the way in which he and others are pleased to comment upon the position I have taken, obliges me to lay down my views as precisely as I can. It has been attempted to represent Dr. Parker as an injured man, in which indeed the author of these attempts would have proved successful, were it not for the fact, that the injuries he speaks of, as having been done to Dr. Parker, have no other existence than in his own imagination.

Who has attempted "to draw down public opinion on Dr. Parker in a matter so grave as that of the disposal of monies?" This remark of "the British Vice-Consul in charge at Ningpo during 1857 and 1858" is the first, throughout the whole of the correspondence, which in any way suggests a doubt as to the right disposal of the money *hitherto*; there has been only a simple request made that, of public monies a public account should be given, and a guarantee provided, that that on which these monies were expended should be so disposed of, that neither by accident nor design it should hereafter be turned to any other purpose than that for which it was originally founded.

Who has proposed to interfere with Dr. Parker in his management of the hospital—or in any way to take from him the control of the hospital—or salary another medical man to take charge of it? Does the vesting in Trustees necessitate any of this? What interference has the medical superintendent of the Chinese hospital here ever met with?

Were other evidence needed of the mistaken nature of this attempt, it would be found in the fact that Dr. Parker, so far from considering himself as the object of sympathy, kindly compassionates my position in the matter.

But to return to the question, I confess that, after due consideration, I am unable to see that absurdity in my past proceedings which Dr. Parker says ought to be so patent to me; and I will now endeavour to explain that view of the matter, which on the contrary, leads me rather to regard *his* proceedings as of so anomalous a character, as should have induced him to adopt a more moderate, and less personal tone in the discussion.

How comes it that there is a shadow of doubt as to the nature of the institution?

Let us review our information on the matter, up to the point where Dr. Parker leaves it, on the 12th December, 1857, not again to recur to it till he is called on so to do by the letter of "A Subscriber" dated 20th January, 1859. Up to this time, we have only the statements in the circular to go by, and I must be allowed to lay stress on the fact, that not one syllable was mentioned by Dr. Parker, either to Mr. Winch or myself, of these statements being in any way incorrect until now in the columns of your paper.

Therefore this standard must be adopted, in judging of what was to be expected as the result of the subscriptions.

The circular says: "that the ground is already secured at the cost of a society at Glasgow."

It is true that Dr. Parker *now*, but only in his *very last* letter, makes the general assertion, that the statement concerning the purchase of the ground was a mistake, without however saying in what way it is incorrect.

Now I cannot agree with him in considering, that "this does not affect the case at all as far as the Shanghae subscribers are concerned" for I think that any man giving money to the medical officer of a Missionary Society, for the erection of a hospital on a piece of ground, purchased by that Society, could only infer that this hospital was to become the property of such Society.

In addition to this we find that the supply of medicines (a leading item of expense in the carrying on of the hospital) is from the Society in Glasgow.

And now, let us see by what fund the cost of erecting the building was to be defrayed. We are told, that in addition to a certain amount ($400) already raised by the Ningpo community, a further sum ($800 *a* 1,000) was wanted to erect a building sufficiently commodious.

More than this amount, namely $1,065 was subscribed in Shanghae, and Dr. Parker, on being informed of the fact and requested to state plainly whether the amount realised his requirements, replied, "that the amount altogether subscribed is scarcely sufficient." A further amount of $171.67 was then collected, and Dr. Parker acknowledged the whole, with the remark "I think that the funds now at my disposal are quite sufficient to build a very useful house."

This then was the information given to the subscribers; that the ground was purchased at the cost of a Society,—that the medicines for the use of the hospital were also supplied by this Society,—that the money raised by public subscription was of itself sufficient for the purposes intended,—there is no word,—not even a hint,—which could lead us to suppose, that the institution would assume any other character, than that of a public institution.

I am ready to concede, that Dr. Parker's views may have opened out as he proceeded in his work and saw the sphere of usefulness which lay before him; but then, when mixing up public money with his own private property, and building on the same plot of ground besides the Hospital buildings, a large private residence, &c., he should have been specially anxious to come forward, and render accounts of the public portion, and thereby take away all ground for remark. Having, at last, elicited from Dr Parker a little more explicit statement of the position of the Hospital and his views and intentions in respect of the same, my object is accomplished, and it is not for me to press the point of trusteeship any further. I will conclude by saying, that whilst I deny any animus towards Dr. Parker such as is implied in the expression "making an attack," I cannot retract or modify in any way what I have written on the matter.

Thanking you for your obliging assistance in this discussion.—I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
Shanghae, 6th May, 1859.

A HYDRA FROM DESIMA.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—With your kind permission I shall offer some remarks on a communication in your last issue, from "K." dated Desima, April 12, 1859, commenting on my Letter from Nagasaki of February last. The high character of your correspondent rather than the matter of his missive imposes on me the duty of penning a rejoinder.

I am indebted to that writer for correcting two errors into which I had fallen. The retrograde treaty of Admiral Sir J. Stirling though self-stultifying, was not defective in the particular point to which I referred, the "favored nation" formula not having been omitted. "K.'s" correction of the mistake has however, been anticipated in the *North-China Herald.* The other error, relates to the number of Dutch vessels that annually sailed from Nagasaki to Batavia. We learn from "K." that although the number as stated by myself and by book-makers was formerly two, there has latterly been a reduction to just half that number! An interesting, and, statistically speaking, important fact.

I have thus fairly disposed of a couple of the fifteen heads into which the courteous critic condenses his lucubrations. With the remainder, I must needs be more summary and less complaisant. They consist for the most part of what the writer considers errors of judgement and conduct on my part. With regard to the alleged mistakes, I would remark, that some of my statements which were correct when I wrote, were not so at the date of "K.'s" letter,—such were the coal and money paragraphs; while some were founded on information obtained from sources as reliable as any to which "K." has access,—such were those relating to the boundary line of Russia on the Sagalian, and the date of the building of the steamer. In a word, I affirm, that "K." is in error in all the questioned points. Yet having been convicted by that gentleman of error, the presumption is, that all his charges are well founded. Unless therefore, I can show that he is a less accurate writer than myself, his denials may be accounted of more worth than my affirmations.

In commenting on my remark on the acclimization of the wax tree in the United States, "K." informs us, that the "wax tree has been *exported* many years by the Dutch to Java and Europe." An assertion which controverts nothing that I have advanced, and which is not only irrelevant, but rather apocryphal. Let us have the statistics of this sylvan traffic!

But to invalidate "K.'s" counter-statements it is necessary to demonstrate his inaccuracy as a writer. This I am prepared to do by an unimpeachable witness, and in this case one witness is as good as a score, a worthy chevalier, "K." himself being that witness! He boldly affirms that "The assertion of Dr. Macgowan, that the Dutch treaty secures the exercise of the Christian religion in *burial* grounds is not quite correct." Yet in the copy of the said treaty to which "K." refers me translated for, and published a few weeks before in the *North-China Herald*, by "K." himself we read as follows: "Art. xxxiii. The Dutch are allowed to exercise their religion within their temples in their houses and *burial* grounds!" Comment here is superfluous. Yet those who are interested in this discussion, if such there are, may need a word of explanation. If any would know the reason for which I have been assailed, I may remind them that in Perry's U. S. Exploring Expedition. Dutchmen *are* treated with undue severity, and are in no amiable mood. Jonathan caught Mynheer, napping, and Mynheer is simply over anxious to find Jonathan tripping. In short the latter is viewed at Nagasaki as an intrusive rival.

In the same paragraph in which inaccuracy is charged against me regarding burial grounds, I am as recklessly charged with "a deviation from truth," in the account which I gave of the detention of a funeral cortege for the arrival of the Budhist Chaplain. That my account was correct to the letter, I have the testimony of veracious persons who, unlike "K." witnessed the ceremony, which by the way was not over a corpse "thrown on shore a prey to the ravens," but over the remains of an officer of a merchant ship deceased at Desima. Indeed, if I understand "K." aright, he thinks that such mummeries are calculated to afford "consolation" to surviving Christian friends! It is to be inferred therefore that the solemn farce is to be continued.

Having in my letter confessed my naughtiness in making visits to a coal island off the coast of Fizen, (scrupulously respecting the imperial limits at Nagasaki,) and having put on record the consequence, a *pro forma* admonition against a repetition of such journeys, it seems a bit of supererogation in my critic to express his and Desima's choler thereat. That the equanimity of the Desima mind should be discomposed by an exploration of that nature, is no marvel to those who are acquainted with its idiosyncracy.

Under head 13, "K." says, "We understand that Dr. Macgowan, like a true American, attributed to Townsend Harris the distinction made between the importation of opium in Japan and the free exercise of the Christian religion, but in fact the abolition of the trampling on the cross and the free exercise of the Christian religion was first obtained by the Dutch additional treaty of 1857." In expressing "thanks to Townsend Harris for having secured a degree of toleration which, if discretely availed of, will accomplish what remains to be done for religious liberty," I gave that gentleman no more than his due, while I abstracted naught from any one else. His Treaty is in that respect an advance over previous ones, while that of the Dutch Commissioner merely secures, to quote the ambiguous language of the original, to the Dutch *at Desima* the "right to exercise their own *or* the Christian religion." The right of religious worship Americans claimed and enjoyed from the first. Credit is due to the Dutch for their efforts to stop the dishonor done to the emblem of our faith, but its abrogation is named in the American treaty and not in the Dutch as such. The fact is, that the custom of trampling on the cross was restricted to the neighborhood of Nagasaki, and was one which the taste and good sense of the Japanese made them ashamed of, and they were ready of their own accord to discontinue it. My friend "K." like a true Dutchman and good, is solicitous for the honor of his native land, a country of which he may well be proud: but he invites the remark that Holland's noble deeds this side of the Cape of Good Hope are dimly written, and in Japan are hardly legible

The noxiousness of this fifteen-headed creature is all lodged in its caudal extremity, and but for the secretion therein contained I should not have taken "K.'s" off-spring in hand at all: that is the only portion which repays the trouble of dissection.

Permit me in the first place to quote at length that portion of my letter which discloses the head and front of my offending.

"The utter failure of Protestant and Roman Catholic missions at Loochoo, show how easily and effectually this model despotism can accomplish its prohibitory purposes. My personal experience may be adduced in confirmation of this. As a layman, and as already favorably known to many natives, I enjoy a degree of confidence which has enabled me to ascertain what may, and what may not, be done at present in disseminating truth. I should premise, that by the Chinese written language. I can communicate with educated men generally, and with the members of the Japan-Chinese guild, a numerous body of interpreters, I am able to converse in the mandarin dialect. A number of these interpreters are desirous of acquiring the English language also, and with the consent of the governor of Nagasaki they come to me for instruction. In a few days they were able to spell many words, and gladly accepted copies of the New Testament in English and Chinese, as from their perfect knowledge of the latter, they could turn the former to account in pursuing English studies. They reported, as they could not but do, the gifts to the governor, who directed them to return the book—'the New Testament being prohibited.'"

The above transaction is disengenously represented by "K." as a tampering with "young interpreters whose heads I knowingly placed in jeopardy." The fact is, that I publicly tendered the Sacred volumes to the guild as a body,—they being adults, some of them past middle age,—official men, whose first step would be to confer with the Government respecting the acceptance of the gift. It was an act that requires no apology. The transaction was an honorable one on both sides. It intimated to the highest Japanese officers through an official body that Americans in their contemplated efforts at evangelization, designed, as in their past diplomacy, to pursue a manly straightforward course with the Japanese; it indicated on the other hand, the degree of toleration which Japan is at present willing to concede. That it was not contrary to the counsel I gave, that missionaries should "render themselves acceptable to the ruling classes," is evidenced by the courtesies I experienced from the estimable officers, and interpreters up to the hour of my departure, and since. That my course gave umbrage to the farfamed factory of Desima, is matter not of surprise, but of regret.

M.

Shanghai, May 2d, 1859.

The following has been handed to us as authentic:—

TREATY

CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, ON 29TH JULY, 1858, BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES TOWNSEND HARRIS AND INO-OO-YE, PRINCE OF SINANO, AND IWA-SAY, PRINCE OF HIGO.

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two Countries, and to secure the best interests of their respective Citizens and Subjects, by encouraging, facilitating and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, for this purpose, and have therefore named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say,

The President of the United States, His Excellency Townsend Harris, Consul General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan,—and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, their Excellencies Ino-oo-ye, Prince of Sinano, and Iwasay, Prince of Hego, who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

ART. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and his successors.

The President of the United States may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside at the City of Yedo, and Consuls or Consular Agents to reside at any or all of the Ports in Japan which are opened for American Commerce by this Treaty.

The Diplomatic Agent, and Consul General of the United States, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the Empire of Japan, from the time they enter on the discharge of their Official duties.

The Government of Japan may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside at Washington, and Consuls or Consular Agents for any or all of the Ports of the United States. The Diplomatic Agent and Consul General of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the Country.

ART. II.—The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator, in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and any European Power.

The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Japanese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality and all American Consuls, residing at Ports visited by Japanese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective Countries in which they reside.

ART. III.—In addition to the Ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, the following Ports and Towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say,

Kanagawa, on the 4th of July 1859, (fourth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-nine.)

Nagasaki, of the 4th of July 1859, (fourth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-nine.)

Hiogo, on the 1st of January 1863, (first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.)

Nee-e-gata, on the 1st of January 1860, (first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty.)

If Nee-e-gata, is found to be unsuitable as a Harbour, another Port on the West Coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two Governments in lieu thereof.

Six months after the opening of Kanagawa the Port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade for American Citizens.

In all the foregoing Ports and Towns, American Citizens may permanently reside, they shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwelling and warehouses, and to see that this Article is observed, the Japanese Authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered or repaired.

The place which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings, and the Harbour Regulations, shall be arranged by the American Consul and the Authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the American Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government.

No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected, by the Japanese, around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done which may prevent a free egress and ingress to the same.

From the 1st of January 1862, (first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two.) Americans shall be allowed to reside in the City of Yedo, and from the 1st of January 1863, (first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three,) in the City of Osaca, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these Cities, a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese Officer in such purchase or sale or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep or use, any articles sold to them by the Americans.

The Japanese Government will cause this clause to be made public in every part of the Empire, as soon as the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged.

Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and Foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan, as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

The Japanese Government will sell from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced.

Americans, residing in Japan, shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants, or in any other capacity.

ART. IV.—Duties shall be paid to the Government of Japan, on all goods landed in the Country, and on all articles of Japanese production that are exported as cargo, according to the Tariff hereunto appended.

If the Japanese Custom House Officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the owner accepts the offer, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States Navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Nagasaki and Hakodade and stored in warehouses, in the custody of an Officer of the American Government, without the payment of any duty.

But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese Authorities.

The importation of Opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan, for the purposes of trade, having more than 3 (three) catties,—four pounds avoirdupois weight of Opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese Authorities.

All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported, by the Japanese, into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any tax, excise or transit duty, whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan, than are fixed by this Treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans than are levied on the same description of goods, if imported in Japanese vessels, or the vessels of any other Nation.

ART. V.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin, of the same description.

Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payments to each other.

As sometime will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each Harbour, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no discount taken for recoinage.

Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

ART. VI.—Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in American Consular Courts, and when found guilty shall be punished according to American Law.

Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese Authorities, and punished according to Japanese Law.

The Consular Courts shall be open to Japanese Creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American Citizens, and the Japanese Courts shall in like manner be open to American Citizens, for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

All claims for forfeitures or penalties, for violations of this Treaty, or of the Articles regulating trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the Consular Courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese Authories.

Neither the American nor Japanese Governments, are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by their respective Citizens or Subjects.

ART. VII.—In the opened Harbours of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits.

At Kanagawa, the river Logo (which empties into the Bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa) and 10 (ten) Ri, in any other direction.

At Hakodadi, 10 (ten) Ri, in any direction.

At Hiogo, 10 (ten) Ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which City shall not be approached nearer than 10 (ten) Ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo, shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the Bay between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distances shall be measured inland from the Goyoso or Town Hall of each of the foregoing Harbours, the Ri being equal to 4,275 (four thousand, two hundred and seventy-five) yards, American measure.

At Nagasaki, Americans may go into any part of the Imperial domain, in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

Americans who have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanors, shall not go more than 1 (one) Japanese Ri inland, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted, shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese Authorities may require them to leave the Country.

A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American Consular Authority shall, after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free, to attend to his affairs.

ART. VIII.—The Americans in Japan shall be allowed the free exercise of their Religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, nor any insult be offered to the Religious worship of the Americans.

Americans Citizens shall not injure any Japanese Temple or Mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship.

The Americans and Japanese shall not do any thing, that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The Government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

ART. IX.—When requested by the American Consul, the Japanese Authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons held as prisoners by the Consul, and give to the Consul such assistance as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the Consul shall, in all cases, pay a just compensation.

ART. X.—The Japanese Government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whaleships, cannon, munitions of war, and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, naval and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners, to enter into its service. All purchases made for the Government of Japan may be exported from the United States, and all Persons engaged for its service, may freely depart from the United States.

Provided.—That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported nor any persons engaged to act in a Naval or Military capacity while Japan shall be at war with any Power, in amity with the United States.

ART. XI.—The Articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting Parties to this Treaty, and on their Citizens and Subjects.

ART. XII.—Such of the provisions of the Treaty made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa on the 31st of March 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this Treaty are hereby revoked, and as all the provisions of a Convention executed by the Consul General of the United States and the Governors of Simoda on the 17th of June 1857 are incorporated in this Treaty, that Convention is also revoked.

The Person charged with the Diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such Person or Persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations, as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty and of the Articles regulating trade, appended thereunto.

ART. XIII.—After the 4th of July 1872 (fourth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two,) upon the desire of either the American or Japanese Governments, and on one year's notice given by either Party, this Treaty, and such portions of the Treaty of Kanagawa as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides, for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ART. XIV.—This Treaty shall go into effect on the 4th of July 1859 (fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred, and fifty-nine,) on or before which day the Ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, but if, from any unforseen cause, the Ratifications cannot be exchanged by that time, the Treaty shall still go into effect at the date above mentioned.

The Act of Ratification on the part of the United States, shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State and sealed with the seal of the United States.

The Act of Ratification on the part of Japan, shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his high Officers, as He may direct.

This Treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each Copy being written in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

In witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the City of Yedo, this twenty ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty third, corresponding to the Japanese Era the nineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei M'ma.

REGULATIONS, UNDER WHICH AMERICAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

Regulation 1.

Within 48 (forty-eight) hours (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of an American ship in a Japanese Port, the Captain or Commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom House Authorities the receipt of the American Consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the Laws of the United States, at the American Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the Port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her Captain or Commander, the names of her passengers (if any) and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the Captain or Commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written Manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his Bills of Lading, with the names of the Person or Persons to whom they are consigned. The Captain or Commander shall certify the Manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the Manifest it may be corrected within 24 (twenty-four) hours (Sundays excepted) without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the Manifest, made after that time, a fee of 15 (fifteen) dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the Manifest, shall pay double duties, on being landed.

Any Captain or Commander, that shall neglect to enter his ship at the Japanese Custom House within the time prescribed by this Regulation, shall pay a penalty of 60 (sixty) dollars, for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

Regulation 2.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom House Officers on board of any ship in their Ports (men of war excepted). All Custom House Officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodations shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom House Authorities, and the hatches, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese Officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings, and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seal, lock, or other fastening, that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom House Officers, any person so offending shall pay a fine of 60 (sixty) dollars, for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged, from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom House as herein after provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the Invoice, shall be forfeited.

American ships that shall smuggle or attempt to smuggle goods in any of the non-opened Ports of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of 1000 (one thousand) dollars, for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese Authorities, and all just charges for labor, storage and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same Harbour without the payment of duty, but all such transhipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese Officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom House Authorities of the bona fide nature of the transaction, and also under a Permit to be granted for that purpose, by such Authorities.

The importation of Opium being prohibited, if any Person or Persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of 15 (fifteen) dollars, for each catty of opium so smuggled, or attempted to be smuggled and if more than one person shall be engaged, in the offence, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

Regulation 3.

The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same at the Japanese Custom House. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original Invoice or Invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom House Authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry.

The Japanese Officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom House, but such examination shall be without expense to the Importer or injury to the goods, and after examination the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages, (so far as may be practicable) and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom House Authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons who, after due examination, shall make a certificate, setting forth the amount per cent of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers in presence of the Custom House Authorities, and the Importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom House Authorities from appraising the goods, in the manner provided in Article Fourth of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the Owner shall receive a Permit, authorising the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom House or on ship board.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom House before they are placed on ship board.

The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship, by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom House, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom House shall be required for supplies for the use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

Regulation 4.

Ships wishing to clear shall give 24 (twenty-four) hours notice at the Custom House, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused, the Custom House Authorities shall immediately inform the Captain or Consignee of the ship, of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the American Consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom House, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom House, or Police Officers.

Steamers carrying the mails of the United States, may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a Manifest, except for such passengers and goods, as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall in all cases enter and clear at the Custom House.

Whaleships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a Manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a Manifest as required in Regulation First.

The word "Ship," wherever it occurs in these Regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning, Ship, Barque, Brig, Schooner, Sloop or Steamer.

Regulation 5.

Any person signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the Revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) dollars, for each offence.

Regulation 6.

No Tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the Ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom House Authorities,—

For the entry of a ship 15 (fifteen) dollars.

For the Clearance of a ship 7 (seven) dollars.

For each Permit 1½ (one dollar and a half.)

For each Bill of Health 1½ (one dollar and a half.)

For any other document 1½ (one dollar and a half.)

Regulation 7.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods landed in the Country, according to the following Tariff:—

Class 1.

All Articles in this class shall be free of duty.—Gold and silver, coined or uncoined; wearing apparel in actual use; Household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of Persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.

A duty 5 (five) per cent shall be paid on the following Articles:—

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing or fitting out of ships.

Whaling gear of all kinds, Salted provisions of all kinds, Bread and breadstuffs, Living animals of all kinds, Coals, Timber for building houses, Rice, Paddy, Steam machinery, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Raw Silk.

Class 3.

A Duty of 35 (thirty-five) per cent shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.

All goods not included in the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of 20 (twenty) per cent.

All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of 5 (five) per cent, with the exception of gold and silver and copper in bars.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the Import and Export duties, shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese Government desires it.

Algerine, *H. M. Gun-boat, 3 Guns,*
80 *Horse-power,* 50 *Men.*
Commander, ...Lieut. W. Arthur.
Second Master, ...H. P. Swainson.
Engineers, ...—. Williams.
—. Mothersole.
—. Chambers.

Forester, *H. M. Gun-boat, 3 Guns,*
60 *Horse-power,* 43 *Men.*
Commander, ...Lieut. A. J. Innes.
Master, ...J. H. Perry.
Engineers, ...J. T. Payne.
W. Williamson.
J. Greenwood.

Haughty, *H. M. Gun-boat, 3 Guns,*
60 *Horse-power,* 38 *Men.*
Commander, ...Lieut. Geo. D. Broad.
Second Master, ...W. C. Bicknell.
Engineers, ...W. Skelton.
Thos. Booth.
Jeremiah Hughes.

Plover, *H. M. Gun-boat, 3 Guns,*
60 *Horse-power,* 37 *Men.*
Commander, ...Lieut. W. H. Rason.
Second Master, ...John Phillips.
Engineers, ...W. F. Inness.
J. C. Williams.
J. Duffield.

Starling, *H. M. Gun-boat, 3 Guns, (one long 32-pounder, two 24-pounder Howitzers,) and two 12-pounder Rocket tubes,*
232 *Tons,* 60 *Horse-power,* 42 *Men.*
Commander,..........Lieut. J. W. Whitshed.
Second Master, ...J. Spencer Compton.
Engineers, ...—. Wilson.
—. Bailiff.
—. Payne.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

222—Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. XVII.
231—Maurice (Revd. F. D.) The Epistles of St. John.
367—Meredith (Owen) The Wanderer.
660—Guizot (F.) Memoirs of my own Time—2nd vol.
705—Walpole (Horace) The Last Journals of; Ed. by Doctor Doran—2 vols.
706—Broughton (Lord) Italy 1816 to 1854—2 vols.
707—Buckingham (Duke of) Memoirs of the Court of George IV.—2 vols.
708—Russell (Lord John) Life of Charles James Fox—1st vol.
1234—Veuillot (E.) La Cochin-chine et le Tonquin.
1847—The Romance and its Hero, by the Author of "Magdalen Stafford"—2 vols.
1848—Adam Bede, by *George Eliot*—3 vols.
2328—Rarey on Horse Taming.
2329—Behind the Scenes in Paris—2 vols.
2330—Roadside Sketches in the South of France.
2331—Campbell (Lord) Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements.

Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1859.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 1.]

CHINA.

East Coast; Chusan Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° West in 1858.

The following description of the danger on which the British ship *Cairnsmore* was lately wrecked, has just been received by the Admiralty from Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., commanding H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor.*

Cairnsmore Rock.—This dangerous pinnacle rock, not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, rises almost perpendicularly from soundings of 12 fathoms at about 2½ miles to the eastward of the east end of Raffles island, in the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago.

The precise depth on the pinnacle could not be ascertained, as the wreck, with her foremast standing, at present, quite covers it, but not more than 11 feet will be found over it at low water springs.

The position of the rock is in lat. 30° 42′ 10″ N., long. 122° 34′ 40″ E., and from it the south-east point of Senhouse island bears South; a small rugged rock lying close to the south-east point of Raffles island, and in line with the point, S.W. by W. ½ W.; and the northern rock of the group lying off the north part of Chesney island, N.W. by W. ½ W.*

Caution.—Vessels navigating the channel between the Saddle group and Raffles island are cautioned for the future to keep well over towards the Saddle islands to avoid the above danger, as the lead will give no warning when approaching it. In sailing north, when the Bit rock opens south of the South Saddle they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore; and in sailing south, when the same rock opens north of the South Saddle they will be to the southward.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th September, 1858.

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* See Admiralty Chart, East coast, Sheet viii., Hieshan isles to the Yang-tsze-kiang, including the Chusan islands, on which the above danger is marked. No. 1,199; scale, d = 15 inches.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr 30	Lee [H M	g.-boat		Jones	Ningpo	Apr —		
.. 30	Eastern Star	A. ship	1017	Jones	Formosa	.. 19	Sugar, &c.	Wm. Hargreaves
May 1	Mississippi	U. S. str		Nicholson	Japan	.. —		
.. 1	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	.. 27	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 2	Cruiser [H. M.	sc-st sl.		Bythesea	Hkong & Ports	.. 12		
.. 2	Nimrod [H. M. dispt.	boat		Wynniatt	do	.. 12		
.. 2	Algerine [H M.	g.-boat		Arthur	do	.. 12		
.. 2	Plover [H. M.	g.-boat		Rason	do	.. 12		
.. 2	Starling [H M.	g.-boat		Whitshed	do	.. 12		
.. 2	Forester [H. M.	g.-boat		Innes	do	.. 12		
.. 2	Haughty [H. M	g.-boat		Broad	do	.. 12		
.. 3	Neville	B. ship	715	Kerr	London	Dec 5	General	Reiss and Co
.. 3	Otto	Da. bk	280	Ahlmann	Hongkong	Apr 18	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Gertrude	Fr. sh	463	Le Balle	do	.. 16	Coals, &c.	Vaucher, Frères
.. 3	Lucky Star	A. bark	523	Preston	Amoy	.. 26	Sugar	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 3	David Brown	A. ship	1725	Bohm	Bangkok	Mar 1	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 4	Woodville	B. bark	361	Brown	Formosa	Apr 26	do	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 4	Sea Nymph	B. bark	464	Merwick	Swatow	.. 22	Sugar, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 4	Orestes	Bre. bk	422	Gunther	do	.. 17	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Mary	Bre. bk	368	Frese	do	.. 21	do	Order
.. 5	Neva	B. schr	90	Waller	Japan	May 2	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 6	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	do	.. 1	do	Russell and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr 30	Ann Key	B. schr	121	Wilson	Amoy	Sundries	Fletcher and Co
May 1	Kate	B. bark	340	Grange	Auckland	Tea	James Hooper
.. 1	Lobelia	B. ship	823	Gooding	Nagasaki	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 1	Myrtle	A. bark	398	Botsford	Fuchau	Sundries	Captain
.. 2	Actæon [H. M.	frigate		Ward	Gulf of Tartary		
.. 3	Clio	Bre. bk	470	Frohling	Hongkong	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 4	Egeria	A. ship	644	Howland	New York	Tea & Silk	Russell and Co
.. 4	Anna	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Hkong & W'poa	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Arthur	A. bark	554	Hoyt	Boston	Tea & Sun	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Wagoola	B. ship	549	Jardine	Swatow	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 5	Maria Elizabeth	Du. bk	313	Van der Palk	Amoy	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Beverley	B. bark	462	Carter	Swatow	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 5	James Lemon	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Japan	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Amazone	Apr 12	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	7th inst
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	
Cicilie	Apr 23	Da. bk	340	Schmidt	Harkort and Co		
Claro	Apr 23	B. bark	401	Sheen	A. Howard	Amoy & Fuchau	
Collingwood	Apr 23	B. brig	270	Spence	Dent and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	Apr 22	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	11th inst
Crest of the Wave	Apr 16	B. ship	776	Steele	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
David Brown	May 3	A. ship	1725	Bohm	Russell and Co		
Eamont	Apr 29	B. schr	120	Oliver	Dent and Co		
Eastern Star	Apr 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Fanny Kirchner	Apr 17	Old. bk	428	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 5th
Formosa	May 1	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15th inst*
George & Henry	Apr 27	Ha. bk	338	Peters	Harkort and Co	Amoy	cld 5th
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh	401	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co.		
Jacob & Anna	Apr 28	Du. sch	248	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Nagasaki	10th inst
Johanne Kalkmann	Apr 23	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Harkort and Co		
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Kingston	Apr 17	B. ship	843	Weeks	Dent and Co		
Livingston	Apr 24	B. ship	535	Prynn	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	May 3	A. bark	623	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co	Amoy	Early
Mary	May 2	Bre. bk	368	Frese	Order		
Mary & Louisa	Apr 22	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mathilde	Apr 23	Da. sch	123	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mencius	Apr 29	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minnihaha	Apr 26	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Reiss & Co		
Neva	May 5	B. schr	90	Waller	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Orestes	May 4	Bre. bk	422	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Otto	May 3	Da. bk	280	Ahlmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	824	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Rêmi	Oct 26	B. str.	322	Laen	Rêmi, Schmidt et Cie		
Sea Nymph	May 4	B. bark	464	Merwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Tung Yu	Apr 7	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	Amoy	cld 6th
Urania	May 6	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Van der Palm	Apr 14	Ned. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 4th
Wanderer	Apr 18	A. schr	175	King	Augustine Heard and Co		
Woodville	May 4	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co		
46 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Algerine (85)	H M gun-boat	3	..	50	Lieut W Arthur	80
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	Lieut W H Jones	80
Nimrod	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	..	Wynniatt	180
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Plover (86)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut W H Rason	60
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J W Whitshed	60
Mississippi	U S steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Chrysolite, 30th Dec.; and Abdul Medjid, 12th Feby.
Liverpool—East Field, 18th Dec.; Koh-i-noor, 2d Jany.; Hersilia, 6th Feby.; and Georgiana, 12th do.
Deal—Earl of Southesk, 27th Feby.; and Challenger, 4th March.
Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do. *Falmouth*—Phantom, 1st Feby.
Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan. *Sunderland*—Shan-tung, 26th Sept., (passed Anjer, March 13th).
New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	6	7	6 & 30	[illegible]	14 & 27	[illegible]	1 & 20	[illegible]	3 & 30	[illegible]
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,189
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July,* 1857, *to 30th June,* 1858,

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	98
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,178 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do..	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do..	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do..	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do..	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do..	429,255	....	429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do..	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do..	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do..	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do..	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do..	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do..	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do..	569,693	284,798	851,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do..	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do..	149,653	197,551	347,201	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do..	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do..	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do..	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do..	676,551	309,133	985,681	698
.. 29	Polly	368	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	....
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	..do..	520,480	285,595	806,075	481
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	..do..	297,768	283,823	581,591	632

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk.*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..	....	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:59	....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do..	....	718,461	718,461	....	....	....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do..	....	1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09	....	....
.. 8	Kate Hastings	418	..do..	....	590,442	590,442	....	....	....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do..	....	861,500	861,500	39.95	....	4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	..do..	....	639,258	639,258	48:94	....	....
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do..	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50	....	....
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do..	....	820,555	820,555	20:40	....	4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do..	....	750,380	750,380	....	....	....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do..	....	943,133	943,133	51:77	....	....
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do..	....	791,400	791,400	171:52	....	10,573
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do..	....	739,903	739,903	23:15	....	....
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do..	25,400	536,391	561,791	53.60	....	....
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56	....	3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do..	26,000	814,434	840,434	134:63	....	2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do..	1,117	652,529	653,646	121:40	....	1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do *..	....	296,323	296,323	....	....	....
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do..	....	597,810	597,810	....	....	....
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do..	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97	....	....
May 4	Egeria	644	..do..	154,400	674,300	828,700	390:00	....	6,850
.. 4	Arthur	554	Boston	114,197	238,282	352,479	....	....	650

* *Vià* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct).*

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	....	....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	....	....	294,609
Cleared	Kate	340	Auckland	55,600	....	55,600

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do.	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do.	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do. ... *vià* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do.	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do. ... *vià* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,502
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	860
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.,	337	do.	1,947
.. 16	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,148
.. 17	Italian, str.	557	do.	53
.. 27	Shanghai, str.,	760	do.	2,190

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